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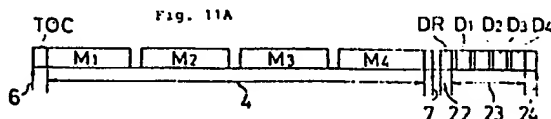
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⑤④ **DISK-SHAPED RECORDING MEDIUM AND APPARATUS FOR REPRODUCING THE SAME.**

⑤⑦ Disk-shaped recording medium on which are recorded a first data signal, such as digital audio data, a second data signal in the direction of reproduction and of the disk, such as digital video data and computer program data, and identification data recorded in the read-in track for representing the fact that the second data signal has been recorded. It is possible for this recording medium to be reproduced by a reproducing apparatus which is exclusively used for a conventional disk-shaped recording medium on which the first data signal alone has been recorded. Also disclosed is an apparatus for reproducing the above-described disk-shaped recording medium. The apparatus includes: a circuit

for processing the reproduction of the first data signal; a circuit for processing the reproduction of the second data signal; and a control circuit which is supplied with reproduction control data for discriminating between a conventional disk-shaped recording medium on which the first data signal alone has been recorded and a disk-shaped recording medium on which both the first and second data signals have been recorded. By the output of the control circuit, the control of the reproducing operation of a pickup is changed over, and the circuits for processing the reproduction of the first and second data signals are also changed over from one to the other.



TITLE OF THE INVENTION

DISC RECORDING MEDIUM AND APPARATUS FOR PLAYBACK THEREOF

TECHNICAL FIELD

This invention relates to a disc recording medium and an apparatus for playback thereof.

BACKGROUND ART

The system employing an optically encoded digital audio disc (referred to hereafter as a compact disc) system, which is applied with an error correcting code of high correctability, can reproduce high-quality stereo music. If character data, still picture data and video game program data are recoded together with the stereo music data on the same compact disc in the same signal format employing the same error correcting code, it becomes possible to reproduce still pictures such as paintings corresponding to the reproduced music or to display the composer's name and the title of the music piece while the user enjoy to reproduce stereo music, and also possible to reproduce suitable music for running video programs so as to expand the field of application of the present compact disc system. One prior-art compact disc has a data storage capacity of about 500 M bytes and thus can afford to storage both stereo musical data and digital data.

However, since many titles of present compact discs, on which only stereo musical data is recorded, have been already sold in a market. It is preferable to ensure that the disc storing both digital stereo musical and other digital data as above-mentioned

can be reproduced without any trouble with respect to the stereo musical data by prior art disc playback systems to be employed to playback prior art compact disc recorded the stereo musical data.

On the other hand, it is desirable to introduce newly designed disc playback systems which is able to playback both of the prior art compact discs and the discs storing two kind of data as described above, or further able to reproduce discs storing only the other digital data. Namely, as regards the discs on which stereo music of same program is recorded, manufacturing of only a kind of the discs allows not only persons who own the conventional disc playback systems to enjoy high-quality stereo music as before, but also persons who will own new type disc playback systems which are added with display devices and so on to enjoy both reproduction of stereo music and reproduction of still picture according to his object.

Since the conventional disc playback systems, however, aims at reproducing stereo music, when the disc storing digital data such as still picture data other than musical data is applied thereto as it is, high level noises are generated so as to cause such problems as to damage a loudspeaker and so on. Accordingly, the desired disc must prohibit prior art disc playback systems from audibly reproducing digital data other than stereo music. One method is to store the digital data in a pause section between one musical data and another musical data. However, this pause section is not necessarily mute but is sometimes treated as a fade-in and fade-out. Since prior art disc playback systems cannot hold the pause section mute, pause section cannot store digital data.

DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

Accordingly, an object of the invention is to provide a disc recording medium which stores first digital data such as stereo musical data and second digital data such as still picture data and which can be applied to prior art disc playback systems which can playback only the first digital data without trouble.

Another object of the invention is to provide a disc recording medium which can minimize the waiting time till to start reproducing the first digital data.

Still another object of the invention is to provide an apparatus for playback of disc which can use both prior art digital discs storing for example only stereo musical data and discs storing two kinds of data for example stereo musical data and still picture data, and in particular, an apparatus for playback of disc which can prevent noise from generating when the apparatus reproduces digital data other than audio data.

In order to achieve the above objects, in this invention, a disc recording medium stores first digital data and second digital data after the end of the first digital data, and comprises a lead-in track includes recognition data indicating whether the disc stores the second digital data.

Furthermore in this invention, in an apparatus for playback of disc is capable of playing a first disc storing first digital data and a second disc storing both the first digital data and second digital data, the apparatus comprises a first reproduction processing circuit for the first digital data, a second reproduction processing circuit for the second digital data and a

control circuit supplied with reproduction control data distinguishing between the first and second discs, the control circuit outputting a signal so as to change over the control of reproducing operation of a pickup as well as to change over the first or second reproduction processing circuit.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figs. 1 and 2 are schematic diagrams for use with an explanation of an arrangement of data stored in a disc.

Figs. 3A to 3C are schematic diagrams for use with an explanation of an arrangement of the Q-channel data of a subcoding signal.

Fig. 4 is a cross-sectional diagram for use with an explanation a prior art compact disc.

Fig. 5 is a schematic diagram for use with an explanation of an data construction of digital data.

Figs. 6 to 9 are cross-sectional diagrams showing discs according to some embodiments of this invention.

Fig. 10 is a block diagram showing an apparatus for playback of disc according to an embodiment of this invention.

Figs. 11 to 13 are schematic diagrams for use with an explanation of playback operation of the apparatus for playback of disc shown in Fig. 10.

BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

An embodiment of the invention is applied to the compact disc. Referring to Figs. 1 and 2, data construction will be described, in case that audio data is stored in the compact disc.

Fig. 1 illustrates a data stream as stored in the compact

disc. One frame consists of 588 bits of data to be recorded and includes a frame synchronizing pulse FS of a particular bit pattern which is followed by the first direct-current component constraint bits group RB consisting of 3 bits. Followingly, 0th to 32nd groups of data bits DB each consisting of 14 bits and groups of direct-current component constraint bits RB each consisting of 3 bits are provided alternately. The 0th data bits DB constitute a subcoding signal or user's bits which serves for controlling disc playback or indicating related informations. The 1st to 12th and 17th to 28th groups of data bits DB are allocated to audio data in a main channel, and the rest, 13th to 16th and 29th to 32nd groups of data bits DB are allocated to parity data for error correction of the main channel. Each group of data bits DB is 14 bits data which has been converted during recording from 8 bits data by an 8-14 modulation technique (EFM).

Fig. 2 shows reproduced one block consisting of parallel arranged successive 98 frames in which each group of data bits DB is converted back to 8 bits and direct current component constraint bits RB is excluded. In the first two frames, the subcoding signals P to W constitute synchronizing patterns having particular bit patterns. With respect to the Q-channel, the last 16 of the 98 frames constitute an error detection CRC code.

The P-channel is a flag indicating whether the frame is a pause or music, and a high level indicates a pause, a low level indicates music and a 2 Hz pulse indicates a lead-out section, so that the detecting and counting the P-channel bits makes the selection of a designated musical piece possible. The Q-channel

performs similar but more complicated control. Specifically, the Q-channel information can be supplied to a microprocessor built into the disc playback apparatus to allow such a random music selection as to move to reproduction of the another music immediately in the middle of reproduction of the currently selected music. The remaining channels R through W constitute regions for data indicating the songwriter, composer, text and explanation of a music recorded on the disc with display or voice.

Concerning the Q-channel, the first 2 bits serve as part of the synchronizing signal pattern, the next 4 bits serve as control bits, the following 4 bits serve as address bits, and the subsequent 72 bits serve as data bits, and the final 16 bits serve as a CRC code. In the lead-in track, the last 96 bits of the Q-channel are defined as a data construction as shown in Fig. 3A. The control bits of 1st to 4th bits and address bits of 5th to 8th bits are followed by data bits of 72 bits. The data bits include a track number code TNR of 8 bits and each 4 bits of which vary and represent 0 to 9 of decimal so that the track number code TNR varies from 00 to 99. The track number TNR is 00 in the lead-in track. The 8 bits following the track number bits represent a pointer. The 4 bits following the pointer represent minutes (MIN) data, the 4 bits following the minutes data represent seconds (SEC) data and the 4 bits following the seconds data represent frames data (75 frames equivalent to one second). The 8 bits following the 49th bit are set as all 0 and subsequent every 4 bits represent minutes, seconds and frames data of the point.

In the lead-in track and musical program area is stored a

specific minutes, seconds and frames data which vary with laps of the time from zero minute, zero second and zero frame to the lead-in tack or when a musical program becomes the end. The lead-in track stores TOC (Table Of Contents) data enumerating what is stored in the disc and consisting of the pointers and minutes, seconds and frames of the pointers. That is, the values of minutes, seconds and frames of the starting point of each musical program bearing a particular track number as the pointer constitute the data in the Q-channel of the lead-in track.

When the pointer value is A0 (hexadecimal-notation), the data of minutes indicated as P-MIN represents the track number of a first musical program in the disc, and both of the data of seconds and frames are zero. If the pointer value is A1, the data of minutes represent the track number of the last musical program in the disc, and both of the data of seconds and frames are zero. If the pointer value is A2, the data of minutes, seconds and frames represent the starting point of a lead-out track.

As described above, the lead-in track stores the data in the Q-channel but does not store the data, that is, stereo musical data in the main channel. Likewise, the lead-out track does not store stereo musical data. The standards for the prior art compact disc allow the presence of a maximum of 4 bits of data including the last bit of a 16-bits data.

Fig. 3B illustrates an arrangement of data in the Q-channel in the program area. The first 4 bits constitute the control bits, the next 4 bits following the control bits constitute the address bits. The following 8 bits represent a track number TNR. As

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previously stated, the track number TNR of the lead-in track is 00. The track numbers TNR of the musical program area are 01 to 99. The track number TNR of the lead-out track is AA. The lead-out track starts from the end point of the last musical program stored in the disc.

8 bits following the track number TNR represent an index X. The index X serves to separate each musical program and increases from 01 to maximum 99 by one. In a pause section, the index always bears 00. Minutes, seconds and frames data following the index X represent the time-laps of the musical program or pause. All of minutes (A MIN), seconds (A SEC) and frames (A FRAME) data following the all-zero 8 bits constitutes an absolute time data representing the time-laps from the very beginning of the musical program area to the end of the lead-out track. The data stored in the compact disc are accessible by reference to the absolute time code.

The control bits in the Q-channel is defined as shown in Fig. 3C. In Fig. 3C, the symbol X represents a non-defined bit and may be either 0 or 1. Control bits (00X0) mean a non-preemphasized 2-channel audio data. Control bits (10XX) and (01X1) are not yet defined. Control bits (01X0) mean that the disc stores digital data such as still picture data. Control bits (XX0X) mean inhibition of reproduction of the digital data, and control bits (XX1X) mean allowance of reproduction of the digital data. In one embodiment of this invention, a disc storing both stereo musical data and other digital data has control bits (01X1).

Referring to Fig. 4, a prior art compact disc storing such

stereo musical data and subcoding signals as mentioned above will be described.

In Fig. 4, the reference numeral 1 designates a prior compact disc, and the reference numeral 2 designates a central hole thereof. The compact disc 1 is applied with a reproducing laser beam from its underside, and playback from the inner periphery toward the outer periphery thereof. The diameter of the central hole 2 is 15mm. The reference numeral 3 designates a clamping area (the radial range of 26 mm to 33 mm) where the compact disc 1 is supported, when the compact disc 1 is applied or ejected. The reference numeral 4 designates the program area (the radial range of 50 mm to 116 mm), the reference numeral 5 designates an information area (the radial range of 45 mm to 118 mm). The starting point 6 (at a maximum radius of 46 mm) of the lead-in track is located radially inward of the program area 4 but within the information area 5. The final lead-out point 7 is located radially outward of the program area 4 but within the information area 5.

An disc according to an embodiment of the invention has the same thickness and diameter as conventional compact discs 1 and stores both of stereo musical data and other digital data as the main channel data. The arrangement of data in the P-channel and Q-channel of the subcoding signals in the disc of this invention are the same as in the conventional compact disc.

The Fig. 5 illustrates the recording format of the digital data. Each digital data comprises 2352 bytes (=588 X 4 bytes) as an unit which is one block. In Fig. 5, the left channel and right

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channel as described indicate correspondence to the sampling data of the left and right channels of stereo musical data. In case of stereo musical data, as above described, since 24 ($= 6 \times 2 \times 2$) bytes of data is recorded within the period defined by consecutive frame synchronizing signals, if other digital data is recorded in the same format (referring to Fig. 1) as for stereo musical data, the data of one block (2352 bytes) is recorded in frames of from 0th to 97th. Accordingly, the digital data can be recorded without disrupting the 98-frame cycle of the variation of the subcoding signals.

The first byte of the digital data of one block is all zeros and the next ten bytes are all ones, followed finally by another byte of zeros. These 12 bytes constitute a header indicating the beginning of one block of the digital data. The header is followed by one byte of minutes data, seconds data, sector data and mode data each of one byte. The minute, second and sector byte specify one block address, with the 75 sectors counting one second similar to 75 frames. The mode data indicates the kinds of digital data in the block. The remaining 2340 bytes comprises digital data such as still picture data other than the header, address (minutes, seconds, sector) and mode.

According to some embodiments of this invention, examples of discs storing both digital stereo musical data and other digital data will be now described, referring to Figs. 6 to 9.

A disc 11 shown in Fig. 6 includes a generic information area 21 in which an information area 5 is located at a range from the inner point thereof to the predetermined outer point thereof.

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The digital stereo musical data is stored in a first program area 4 within the information area 5. A first lead-in track starting from a point 6 is located radially inward of the first program area 4. A lead-out track is located radially inward of the final lead-out point 7 but radially outside of the first program area 4. Subcoding signals stored in the first lead-in track and the first lead-out track and the first program area 4 of the disc of this invention are similar to those in the prior art compact disc. However, the control bits of the data in the Q-channel stored in the first lead-in track (track number TNR=00) are (01X1) which indicates that the disc stores both digital stereo musical data and other digital data.

Reading this control data by a disc playback apparatus, the playback starting point jumps to the start point of the first lead-out track, and the track number TNR=AA of the first lead-out track is neglected so as to control the playback of the disc and to playback up to tracks in the outer periphery of the disc.

A second program area 23 is located outside of a second lead-in area 22 which is located outside of the information area 5 within the generic information area 21. A second lead-out track is located outside of the second program area 23 but inside of a second final lead-out limit 24. The second program area 23 stores digital data, for example, still picture data as shown in Fig. 5. The second lead-in area 22 and the second lead-out track store the subcoding signals of the Q-channel shown in Fig. 3B. The track number TNR of the second lead-in area 22 is AD and the track number TNR of the second lead-out track is AE.

The second lead-in area 22 stores necessary control informations for playing back the disc 11. The disc playback apparatus reproduces the first and second program areas 4 and 23 in accordance with this control informations until the track number AE of the second lead-in track is detected.

Fig. 7 illustrates a disc 12 according to a second example of this invention. A generic information area 21 of the disc 12 comprises the second program area 23 wider than the first program area 4 so as to mainly store the other digital data. The first program area 4 stores digital audio data representing a spoken notice - "This disc is not intended for music and cannot be played." - in Chinese, Japanese, English, German and/or French. This speech is convenient to prevent from misunderstanding as if the player is damaged, when the disc storing the other digital data is applied. However, the disc playback apparatus according to this invention, which is capable of playing back other digital data stored in the second program area 23 of the disc 12, can be signalled not to playback the notice by means of the control information stored in the second lead-in area 22.

Fig. 8 shows a disc 13 serving mainly to playback digital stereo musical data similar to the disc 11 of Fig. 6. The starting point 25 of the second lead-in track is located radially inward of the starting point 6 of the first lead-in track. The starting points 6 and 25 delimit the second lead-in area 22.

This second lead-in area 22 stores as data in the Q-channel the control bits (01X1) indicating that the disc 13 stores both digital stereo data and the other digital data. The initial, inner

tracks of the second program area 23 of the disc 13 store control information instructing how to playback the first and second program areas 4 and 23.

Fig. 9 illustrates a disc 14 serving mainly to playback the other digital data similar to the disc 12 of Fig. 7. The first program area 4 of the disc 14 stores a notice spoken in several languages announcing that the disc 14 is not for reproducing music. The first lead-in area is located radially inward of the first program area 4 and start at the starting point 6 of the first lead-in track. The second lead-in area 22 is located radially inward of the first lead-in area and start at the starting point 25 of the second lead-in track.

The discs 11, 12, 13 and 14 of this invention as above shown in Figs. 6 to 9 can be used to reproduce not only both audio data and the other digital data by means of the disc playback apparatus of this invention but also audio data alone by means of a conventional disc playback apparatus.

An embodiment of the disc playback apparatus of this invention will be described, referring to Fig. 10. In Fig. 10, the reference numeral 31 designates a disc player. Stereo music signal reproduced by the disc player 31 are outputted at output terminals 32L and 32R following demodulation of 8-14 modulated (EFM) data, error correction, interpolation and D/A conversion. The output terminals 32L, 32R of the disc player 31 are respectively supplied with left-channel and right-channel signals of the reproduced stereo signal. The audio signals in the respective left-channel and right-channel are supplied to left-side and right-side

speakers 34L and 34R through amplifiers 33L and 33R, so that the user can enjoy the reproduced stereo music.

If the disc being reproduced by the disc player 31 stores digital data other than stereo musical data, the reproduced data from this disc is supplied to a serial-parallel converter 35, which receives frame pulses and a bit clock signal both synchronized with the reproduced data from the disc player 31 and outputs 8-bit parallel data comprising as symbols. The parallel data are alternately written into buffer memories 37 and 38 selected by an input switch 36. A control-data separating circuit 40 is provided, relating to the serial-parallel converter 35.

The reference numeral 41 designates a controller including a microcomputer. The controller 41 receives control data from the control-data separating circuit 40 and the subcoding signals from the disc player 31. The Q-channel of the subcoding signals includes a recognition code (control bits) indicating that the disc stores both stereo musical signals and the other digital data. The controller 41 generates a control signal to be supplied to the disc player 31 so as to control switching of the reproducing output signal path in accordance with the recognition code.

Contents of the buffer memories 37 and 38 are read out alternately by means of an output switch 39 and supplied to a DMA (direct memory access) controller 42 which is controlled by the controller 41.

The output from the DMA controller 42 is supplied to a data selector 43 which is controlled by the controller 41 and distributes the output data from the DMA controller 42 to

different circuits in accordance with the mode of still-picture, digital data (game program etc.). In the still picture mode, output data from the data selector 43 is written into a frame memory 45 via a decoder 44 for colored-picture data consisting of Y,U and V components. The controller 41 controls the operation of the decoder 44 and the frame memory 45. The single-frame still picture data read out from the frame memory 45 is converted to analog color video signals by a D/A converter 46 and supplied to a CRT (cathod ray tube) display 47.

In the game program mode, the output data from the data selector 43 is supplied to a data converter 48 and converted into serial data in a predetermined format, and are supplied to a microcomputer system 50 through an interface 49.

The operation of the above-mentioned disc playback apparatus will be described, for example, when the disc 11 of Fig. 6 is applied thereto. As shown in Fig. 11A, for the example, the first program area 4 of the disc 11 stores 4 musical selections M1, M2, M3 and M4 separated by pause sections respectively, and the second program area 23 of the disc 11 stores single-frame still picture data D1, D2, D3 and D4 respectively corresponding to the musical selections M1, M2, M3 and M4.

When the disc player 31 reproduces the first lead-in track from the start point 6, the TOC data in the Q-channel of the subcoding signals are reproduced and supplied to a system controller (not shown) of the disc player 31 and the controller 41. Provided that the control bits in the Q-channel show (01X1), a pickup of the disc player 31 jumps over the program area 4 shown in

quickly returned to the outer periphery of the disc 11 and then starts reproducing the still picture data D2 of the second program area 23. The TOC data of the first lead-in area or the control data of the second lead-in area 22 indicates where the still picture data D1 to D4 are stored in the second program area 23.

The reproduced still picture data D2 is treated like the still picture data D1 and as shown schematically in Fig. 12, the music M2 is reproduced from the speakers 34L and 34R and at the same time, the still picture is reproduced by the CRT display 47. Likewise, the still picture data D3, the music selection M3, the still picture data D4 and the music selection M4 are sequentially reproduced. When the second lead-out area after the last music selection M4 is reproduced, completion of all of the program data is recognized and its reproducing operation is stopped.

The music data stored in the disc 11 can be reproduced by prior art disc playback apparatus capable of reproducing only stereo music. That is, reproduction of the first lead-in track is started from the start point 6 of the disc 11, and the TOC data is reproduced. Even if the control bits in the Q-channel in the first lead-in track is encoded as (01X1), the control bits is not decoded by the prior art disc playback apparatus and the meaning of the data is neglected. Therefore, the music selection M1, M2, M3 and M4 following the first lead-in track are sequentially reproduced. Completion of the first lead-out track is regarded as completion of all of the program data and its reproducing operation is stopped. Accordingly, the area outside of the first lead-out track is not reproduced so as to prevent noise from

generating due to reproduction of the control data DR and still picture data D1 to D4.

The data on the discs 12, 13 and 14 of Figs. 7 to 9 can be reproduced similarly to as above described.

Furthermore, the disc playback apparatus of Fig. 10 can be employed to playback the discs storing only stereo music as well as the discs storing only the other digital data. Namely, the control bits in the Q-channel reproduced from the first lead-in area works for switching of the reproduced signal processing circuit and for muting of reproducing system of audio data.

This invention is also applicable to magnetic discs and electrostatic capacitance discs.

According to this invention, it is realized to provide discs from which stereo music is reproduced without generating large noise due to reproduction of digital data, when it is applied to a prior art disc playback apparatus for playback of the conventional disc storing music data only. discs according to this invention make simultaneous reproduction of stereo music data and still picture possible. In addition, since digital data is recorded outward area of the disc, the waiting time till to start reproducing stereo music data can be mimimized.

According to this invention, it is possible to playback the discs storing both first digital data and second digital data as well as to prevent noise from generating due to digital data other than audio data during reproduction. In this invention, since it is detemined by recognition data whether the data stored in the disc is both of the first digital data and the second digital data

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or the first digital data only, prior art disc storing the first
digital data only can be reproduced without trouble.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A disc storing a first kind of data signal a second kind of data signal in an area nearer to the end of a reproduction track of the disc than the first data signal and a lead-in track, the disc also stores including recognition data indicating that said second kind of data signal is stored.

2. A disc as recited in claim 1, CHARACTERIZED IN THAT said second kind data signal includes control information for controlling the operational mode of a pickup of a disc playback apparatus.

3. A disc as recited in claim 1, CHARACTERIZED IN THAT said first kind of data signal includes end data indicating the end of its reproduction.

4. A disc as recited in claim 1, CHARACTERIZED IN THAT said first kind of data signal includes digital audio data.

5. A disc as recited in claim 1, CHARACTERIZED IN THAT said second kind of data signal includes digital video data.

6. A disc as recited in claim 1, CHARACTERIZED IN THAT said second kind of data signal includes computer program data.

7. A disc playback apparatus capable of playing a first disc storing first data signals and a second disc storing both the first data signals and second data signals, CHARACTERIZED IN THAT the system comprises a first reproduction processing circuit for the first data signals, a second reproduction processing circuit for the second data signals and a control circuit supplied with reproduction control data distinguishing between the first disc and the second disc and for outputting a signal controlling

Fig. 1

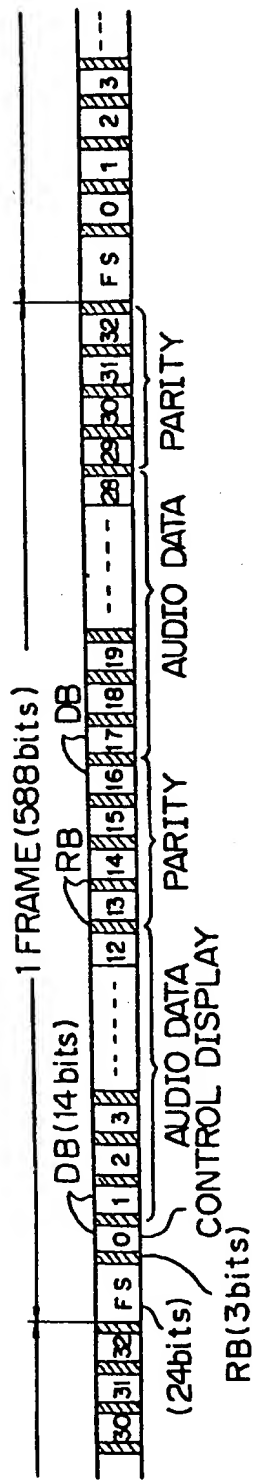


Fig. 2

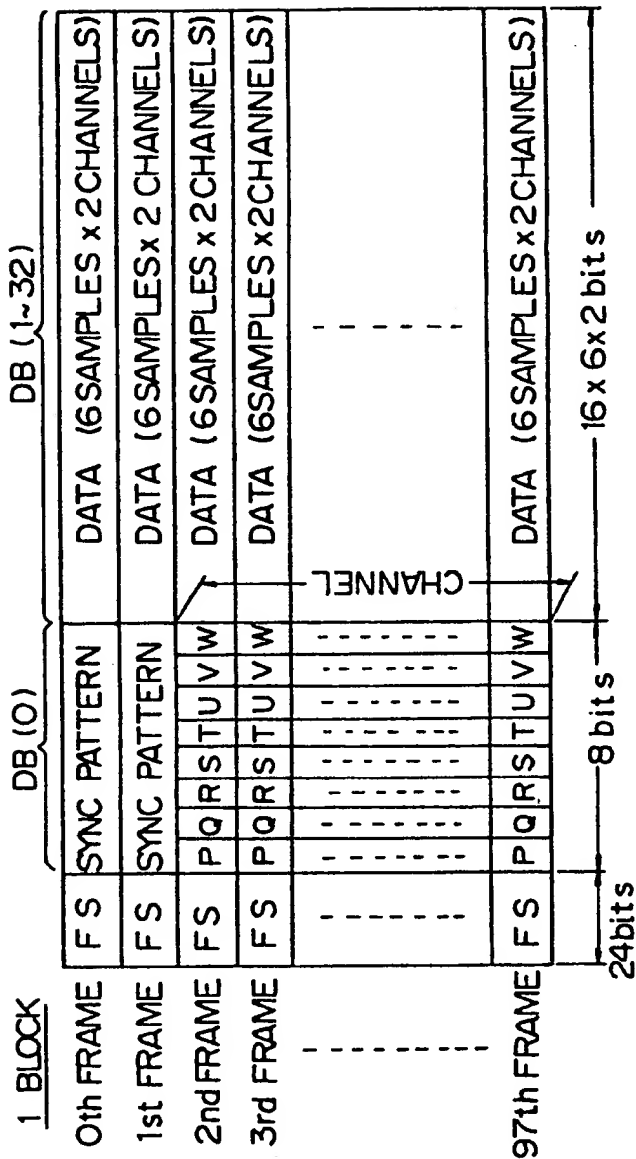


Fig. 3A

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	CONTROL				ADDRESS				TRACK NUMBER TNR(00)							
17	P O I N T E R								M I N .							
33	S E C .								F R A M E							
49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	P M I N .							
65	P S E C .								P F R A M E							
81	C R C CODE															

Fig. 3B

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	CONTROL				ADDRESS				TRACK NUMBER TNR							
17	X								MIN.							
33	SEC.								FRAME							
49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	A MIN.							
65	A SEC.								A FRAME							
81	CRC CODE															

Fig. 3C

BIT	1	2	3	4
	0	0	X	0
	0	0	X	1
	1	0	X	X
	0	1	X	0
	0	1	X	1
	X	X	0	X
	X	X	1	X

Fig. 6

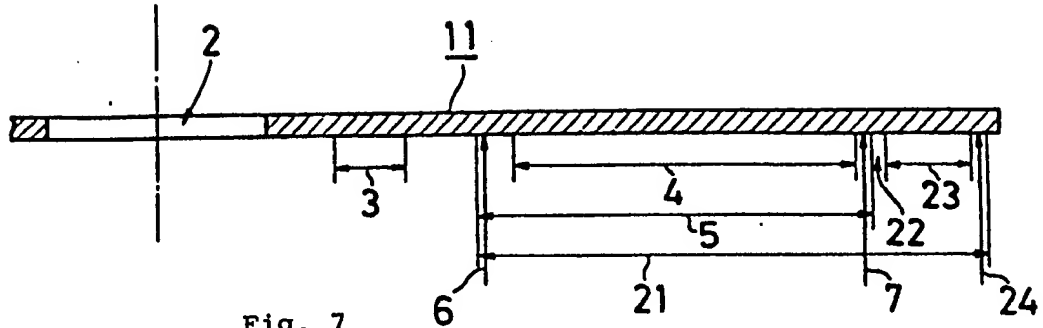


Fig. 7

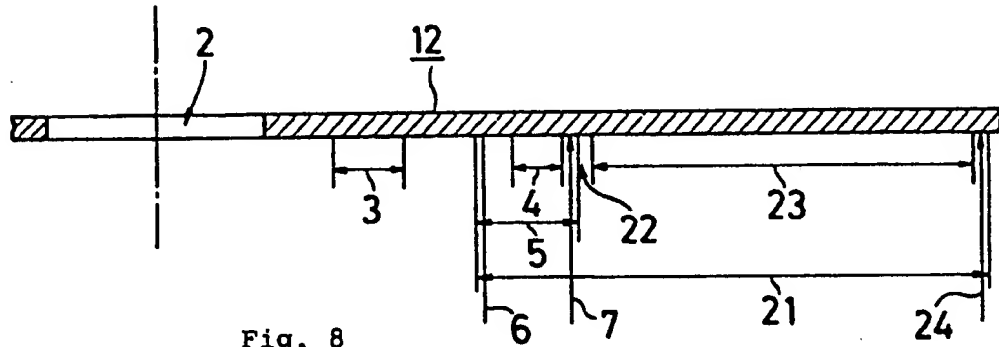


Fig. 8

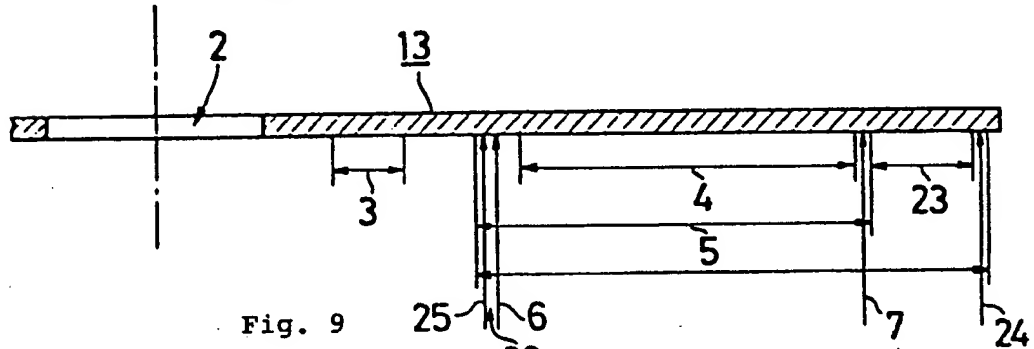


Fig. 9

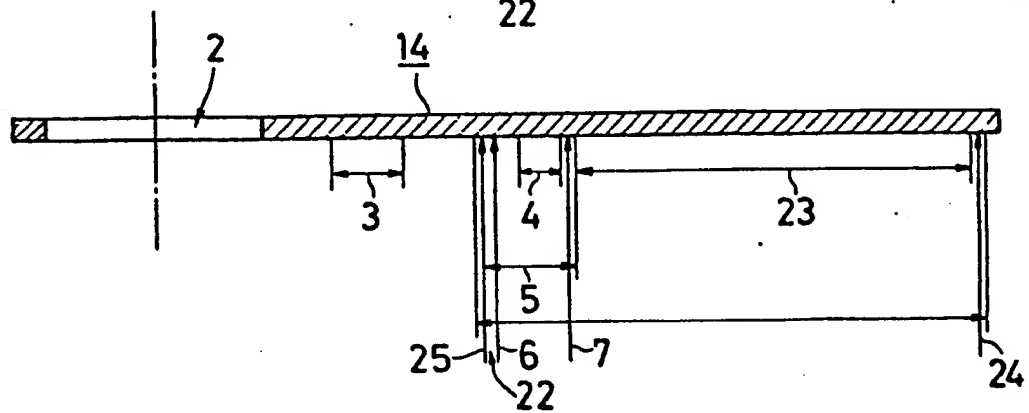
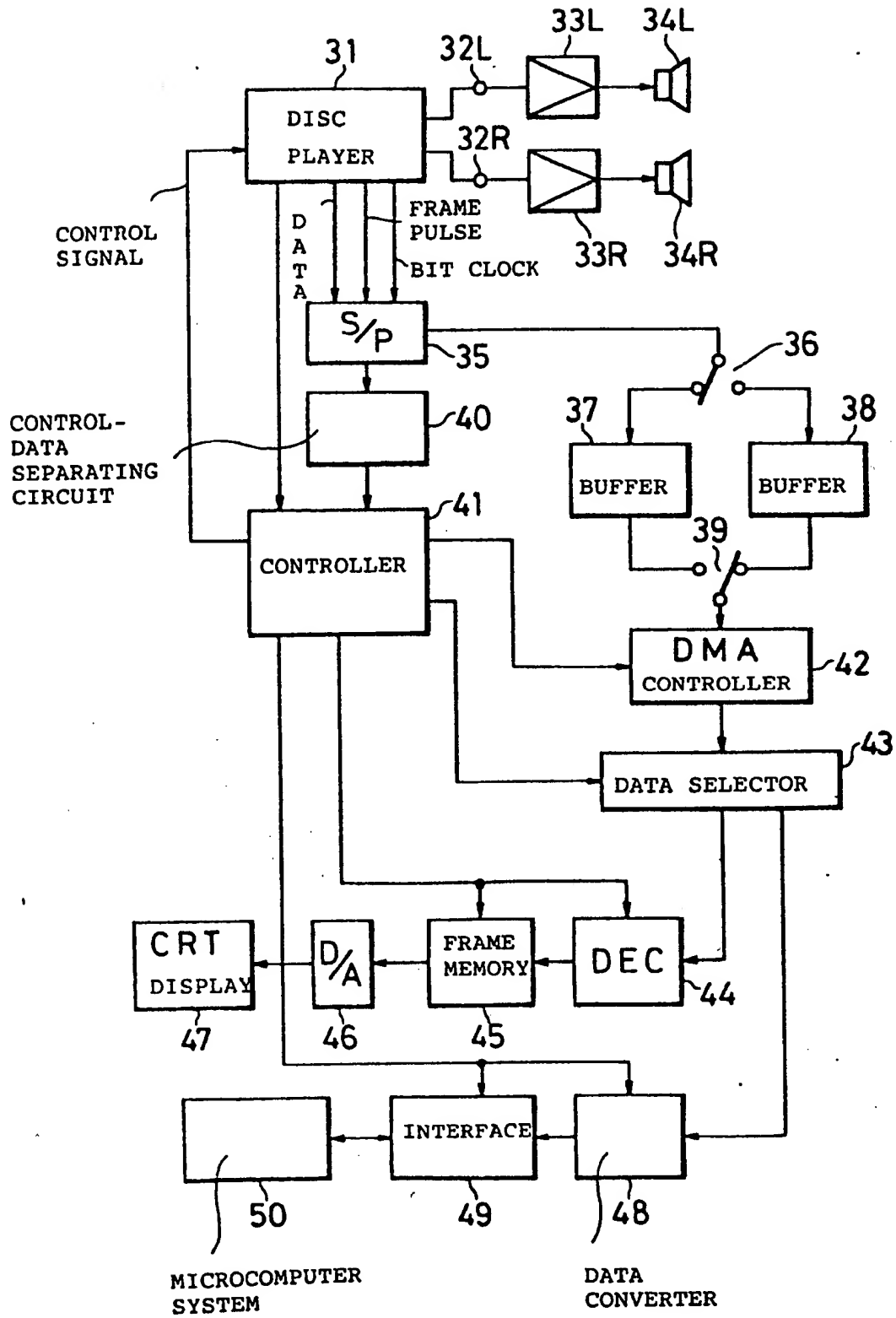


Fig. 10



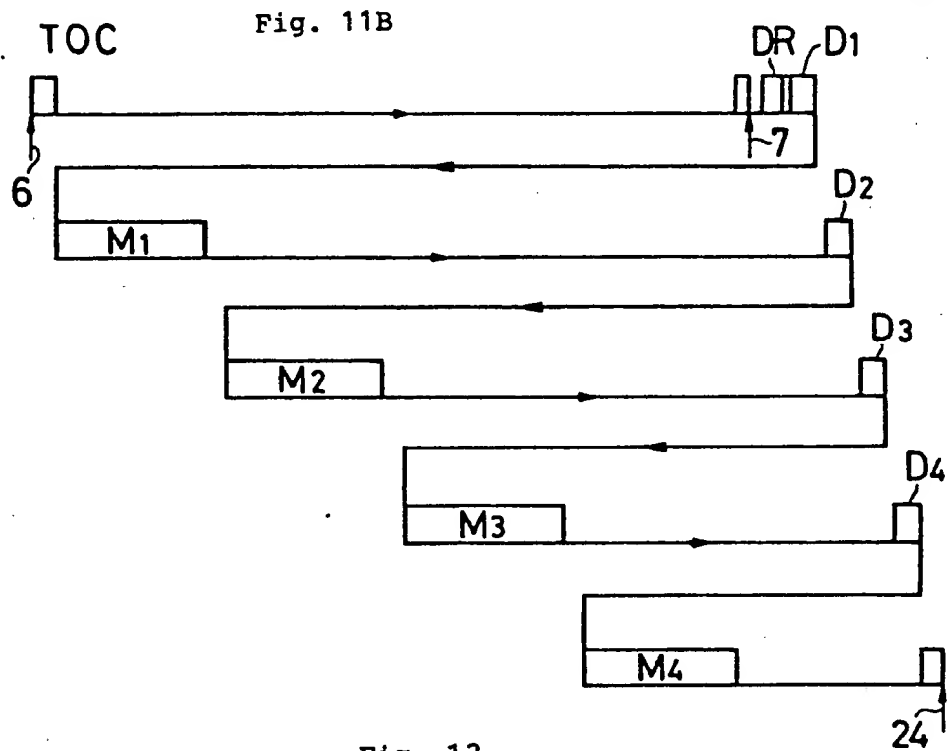
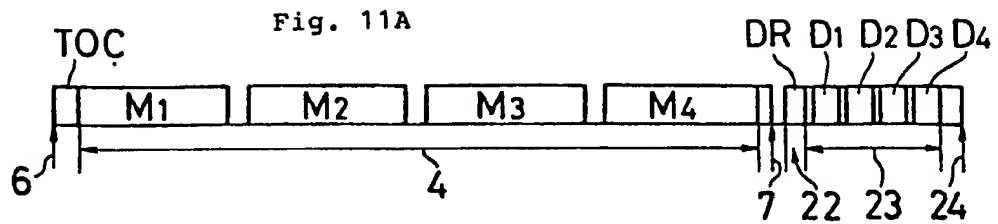


Fig. 12

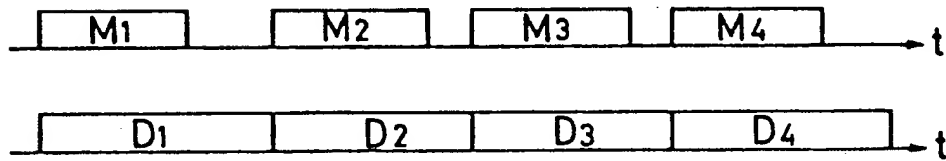
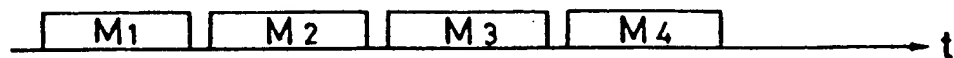


Fig. 13



4: first program area

6: starting point of first lead-in track

7,24: final lead-out points

11,12,13,14: disc

22: second lead-in area

23: second program area

31: disc player

34L,34R: speakers

41: controller

43: data selector

45: frame memory

47: CRT display

50: microcomputer system

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

0165320

International Application No.

PCT/JP 84/00570

I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (If several classification symbols apply, indicate all) *		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC Int.Cl ⁴ G11B 7/00, G11B 20/00, G11B 20/10, G11B 23/36		
II. FIELDS SEARCHED		
Minimum Documentation Searched *		
Classification System	Classification Symbols	
IPC	G11B 7/00, G11B 20/00, G11B 20/10, G11B 20/12 G11B 23/36, G11B 27/10, H04N 5/92	
Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation to the Extent that such Documents are Included in the Fields Searched *		
Jitsuyo Shinan Koho 1956 - 1984 November Kokai Jitsuyo Shinan Koho 1971 - 1984 November		
III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT **		
Category *	Citation of Document, * with indication where appropriate, of the relevant passages **	Relevant to Claim No. : †
A	JP, A, 58-64603 (Toshiba Corp.) 18 April 1983 (18. 04. 83) (Family nashi)	1 - 8
A	JP, A, 58-133690 (Sony Corp.) 9 August 1983 (09. 08. 83) Column 4, line 4 to column 10, line 7 (Family nashi)	1 - 6
A	JP, A, 58-137138 (Sanyo Electric Co., Ltd.) 15 August 1983 (15. 08. 83) (Family nashi)	1 - 6
P	JP, A, 59-68806 (Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd.) 18 April 1984 (18. 04. 84) (Family nashi)	1 - 6
P	JP, A, 59-77686 (Nippon Electric Co., Ltd.) 4 May 1984 (04. 05. 84) Column 4, line 6 to column 11, line 2 (Family nashi)	1 - 8
P	JP, A, 59-198537 (Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd.) 10 November 1984 (10. 11. 84) Column 7, line 4 to column 11, line 11 (Family nashi)	1, 7, 8
<p>* Special categories of cited documents: ††</p> <p>"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance</p> <p>"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date</p> <p>"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)</p> <p>"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means</p> <p>"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed</p> <p>"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention</p> <p>"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step</p> <p>"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art</p> <p>"&" document member of the same patent family</p>		
IV. CERTIFICATION		
Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search ‡		Date of Mailing of this International Search Report ‡
February 21, 1985 (21. 02. 85)		March 4, 1985 (04. 03. 85)
International Searching Authority § Japanese Patent Office		Signature of Authorized Officer ‡‡